THE MILITARY REVIVAL.

Another Recruiting Excitement in the Metropolis.

BRISK TIME AT THE ARMORIES.

Preparations for the Departure of the Fifth, Twenty-Second, Thirty-Seventh and Sixty-Ninth Regiments,

edy despatch of the militia regiments that have and it is probable that in the course of two or three forthwith will have taken their departure. The princi-pal obstacle experienced by our gallant New York soldiers is "red tape," which has delayed more than one regiment already, very unnecessarily, from proceed-ing sooner. That obstacle was removed yesterday, through the exertions of Colonel Bliss, commanding the volunteer department in this city. Owing to the defective wording of the Quartermaster General's instructions, directing his assistant at this post ments, "after being mustered into the service, enant Colonel Vinton, Assistant United States Quartermaster General, was unable to distri-bute clothing, &c., according to the requisitions of the various colonels. Col. Vinton is not censurable for taking this unexpected course, for it is the duty of a good officer to obey literally the commands of his supeiors. Considerable annoyance was nevertheless occad, and at the solicitation of some of our New York n. Gen. Meigs, by order of the President, immediately graphed back, instructing Col. Vinton to distribute nce of this providing was that new vigor was e everywhere yesterday, and prompt arrange-de for the speedy departure of such regiments

are in readiness.

Quite an excitement prevailed at some of the armories yesterday by the circulation of a rumor to the effect that government had countermanded the orders for the departure of the New York regiments. It is unnecessary to state that ne foundation existed for the rumor, which probably grew out of the action of Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, in informing the militia of their States tifat the emergency which had called for their services had passed, and that they might go back to their homes for the present. Many men have given up altuations in order to go off with our regiments, and of course, should the government now see fit to countermand previous orders, a great amount of inconvenience and perhaps suffering would be occasioned. The President, therefore, will hardly take a step which would result so unpleasantly, and which might have a pernicious effect on future recruiting, again.

Departure of the Eighth Regiment

As it was found impossible for this regiment to get way yesterday afternoon, Colonel Varian issued the folng order for its departure to-day:-

SPECIAL ORDER.

HEADQUARTHESS EIGHTH REGIMENT, 3
NEW YORK, May 23, 1862. 3
New YORK, May 23, 1862. 3
Owing to the difficulty in supplying the accessive equipments, this regiment will not depart for Washington to light. Arrangements have been made to leave to-morrow, he 26th inst. Commandants of companies are directed to assemble their respective commands at nine o'clock A. M. Swemble their respective commands at nine o'clock A. M. Swemble their respective commands at nine o'clock A. M. Segimental line will be formed in Lafayette place, right restage on Fourth street, at four o'clock P. M., precisely. A stand of colors is to be presented to the regiment by the clittens of few York. The presentation will take place in front of Tilmany's at No o'clock P. M. By order of

Departure of the Eleventh Regiment. Seventh Regiment (Washington Rifles), Colonel mmanding, left this city last evening. The ent did not see active service last year, in consetheir business for a longer period than nin s; and as the government refused to accept of their services except as three years' men, they have compelled, much against their inclination, remain at home until the present time regiment marched down Broadway last ing, about six hundred strong. Of this number about seventy were without uniforms, which will be supplied when they reach their destination. The regiment is exclusively a German one, and the men are all hardy, active and intelligent. They are armed with Springfield rifles, with sword bayonets. Among the officers is Mr. Simon Mayer, the Clark of the Board of Alderman, who goes out as Adutant of the regiment. The post of Major having been for some time vacant, an election was held on Tuesday evening, when Capt. Lux, of Company F, was unanimously elected to that office on the first ballot. Below we give a corrocted list of the

officers:—
Field and Staff Officers—Col., Joach. Maidhoff; Lieut. Col., Wm. B. Weinberger (in Europe); Major, Henry Lux; Adjutant, Fr. Vilmar; Quartermaster, Simon Meyer; Assistant Fr. Vilmar; Quartermaster, Simon Meyer; Assistant Engineer, Fr. Bang; Sergeant Major, — Barro; Quartermaster Sergeant, Engelharits Color Bearers, Lux and Vicek. Company 4—Val. Cook. Captain; — Garstacker, First Lieutenant, W. Dunne, Swond Lieutenant.
Company B—Jack Mander, Captain; is. Mayer, First Lieutenant; M. Stenzel, Second Lieutenant.
Control of Company D—George Picher. Coptain; — Klary, First Lieutenant; M. Stenzel, Second Lieutenant, — Klary, First Lieutenant; — Sperben, Second Lieutenant; — Klary, First Lieutenant; — Sperben, Second Lieutenant, — Klary, First Lieutenant; Company E—P. Rath, Captain; F. Decken, First Lieutenant; Ch. Hoeffert, Second Lieutenant, F. Decken, First Lieutenant; Ch. Hoeffert, Second Lieutenant, Company F—J. F. Duckewig, Lieut. Commanding: M. Bertenant; Ch. Hoeffert, Second Lieutenant.
Company F.—J. F. Dudewig, Lieut. Commanding; M. BerBit, Second Lieutenant, A. Bietn, Third Lieutenant.
Company G.—John Kubin, Captain; F. Zischofski, First
Lieutenant; John Switt, Second Lieutenant.
Company H.—K. Kreukel, Captain; Henry Braunhold,
First Lieutenant; John Switt, Second Lieutenant.
Company I.—William Solimann, Captain; F. Kraeger, First
Lieutenant; .— Gross, Second Lieutenant.
Com, cny K.—William Solimann, Captain; V. Kraeger, First
Lieutenant; H. H. Behrendes, Second Lieutenant.

Twelfth Regiment, New York State The ranks of this command are being rapidly filled, and they will leave for Washington at an early day. Respectable parties desiring to accompany this regiment will be enrolled on immediate application at the armo-

P. M.—
Company A—Captain Barr, Mercer House.
Company B—Captain Hansen, Mercer House.
Company C—Captain Byrne, Mercer House.
Company D—Captain Mullins, Jefferson market.
Company B—Captain Mullins, Jefferson market.
Company F—Captain Mard, 584 and 586 Eighth avenue.
Company G—Captain Magrath, Jefferson market.
Company H—Captain Vance, 396 Eighth avenue.
Company H—Captain Raynor, Mercer House.
Company H—Captain —, corner 4th and Thompson sts.
The headquarters of this regiment are at Jefferson market.

Twenty-second Regiment. The Ninth company did not accompany the regiment on its departure, being left behind for the purpose of completing its numbers to the maximum standard of the me class of men that gave so distinctive a character to this gallant corps. They are recruiting at their regimental headquarters, corner of Seventh street and Hail place, near Tompkins Market, and intend to follow the main body this week. Colonel Monroe has made requi-sitions on the Quartermaster General for complete out-fits and equipments to such as may be accepted in the

SPECIAL ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S

CIAL ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S

OFFICE.

SPECIAL ORDERS—RO. 137.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK;

ADJT. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK;

ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBARY, MAY 27, 1862.

TO COMMANDERS AND ADDITIONAL OFFICE ALBARY, MAY 27, 1862.

TO COMMANDERS AND ADDITIONAL OFFICE ALBARY, MAY 27, 1862.

TO COMMANDERS AND ADDITIONAL OFFICE ALBARY, MAY 27, 1862.

TO COMMANDERS AND ADDITIONAL OFFICE ALBARY AND ADDITIONAL A

After having been delayed twenty-four hours, this egiment received a summons yesterday forencon to mong the men, who were as busy as bees at the armory during the entire day. The news that they were about to depart soon spread like wildfire throughout the city, night the vicinity of Centre market was occupied by a considerable mass of persons, cheering and shouting vociferously for the gallant heroes of Bull run, who let the field in good order, not a man having flinched from the ranks during the retreat on that memerable day. It was a long wait from three until nine o'clock; but, as the patience of some began to give out, suffi-cient numbers remained to keep up the excitemen as the patience of some began to give out, sufficient numbers remained to keep up the excitement of the occasion. As nine o'clock approached vast numbers began to congregate until the popular gathering was fully equal to that of Monday evening when the Seventh regiment went away. At this time the armory was fairly besieged by an army of the friends of the regiment, the rair sex of course being most anxious to bid their relatives and sweethearts good bye. Many of the ladies were admitted, but a strong guard of men with fixed bayonets formed a lierce barrier to the sterner portion of humanity. Shortly after nine o'clock the regiment formel in Grand street and proceeded down Broadway, to the Cortlandt street terry. The scene along the routed was of a most enthusastic and soul stirring description. It has fallen to our lot of late to describe such demonstrations so frequently that it would be only a work of supererrogation to reproduce them here. It is enough to supererrogation to reproduce them here. It is enough to supererrogation to reproduce them here. It is enough to supererrogation to reproduce them here at the second of the Seventh on Monday evening last.

They arrived in Jossey City a little before ten o'clock and got on board the cars as promptly as possible. In half an hour after they were on their way to the national capital to join their brothers in arms. We have already published a first of the officers.

The Sevanty first pasted for the away, and if they should happen to come bayonet to bayonet with the enemy, they will use the forcible argument of cold steel very energetically. It will be remembered that at the battle of Buil run they fought like tigers, and were amongst the last to leave the field in good order. It is material like this that the country may safely depend on in its hour of peril.

Military Movements in Brooklyn. mong the military of Brooklyn vesterday. Recruiting. owever, is being vigorously pushed forward, and when the regiments who are now in course of organization de leave, they will take their departure with full ranks. Recruits are pouring in as fast as possible, and the war excitement in the sister city seems to be on the increase every hour; so much for Brooklyn. The Thirteenth, which expected to get off yesterday, have been detained

in consequence of the delay experienced in getting the necessaryuniforms. Neither the Twenty-eighth, the Forty-seventh nor Twenty-third left yesterday; but it is condidently expected that some of them will enter upon the dayance to-day or to-morrow. The Forty-seventh is now in the field with a full complement of men, and when the command "forward march" is uttered, there will file through the streets of Brocklyn as fine and efficient a body of men as we have yet sent to fight in defence of the Union. The following is a correct list of the officers of the Forty-seventh, as far as appointed:—

Edd.and. Staff—Colonel.** J. V. Messrole: Lightmant Colo.**

Edd.and. Staff—Colonel.** J. V. Messrole: Lightmant Colo.**

Company A.—H. W. Banks, Capkain; A. S. Knillin, Second Lieutenant; C. C. Barnes, Second Lieutenant; C. C. Barnes, Second Lieutenant; C. C. Barnes, Second Lieutenant.

Company C.—J. C. Anderson, Captain; George Sandford, First Layutenant; Win. H. Hemstreet, Second Lieutenant.

Company D.—C. Comstock, Captain; Thomas Cooper, First Lieutenant, Joseph Wilde, Second Lieutenant, Company E.—J. W. Vandewater, Captain; Charles Hayes, First Lieutenant, Win.D. Murphy, Second Lieutenant, Company F.—R. W. Kenyon, Captain; Wm. Irving, First Lieutenant, Robert Lee, Second Lieutenant, Company G.—Thomas Betts, Captain; R. C. Stearns, First Lieutenant, ulenant.

binpany H—Charles B. Morton, Captain; Samuel T. Madbinsty H—Charles B. Morton, Captain; Samuel T. Madbinsty

ox, First Lieutenant; — Chichester, Second Lieutenant.
The Twenty-third are filling up their ranks with vigor, by the early part of next week. Recruiting station

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT EN ROUTE.

Along the Rout-Their Arrival in Baltimore-The Enthusiasm of the Peeple-The Union Barracks Tendered Them by the Maryland Troops, &c. Guard, from New York far exceeded any demonstration of troops from their native city.

1t was near ten o'clock when the steamer Red Jacket

and the shouts of the assembled multitude that had The National Band struck up one of their lively airs and soon the troops were well on their way to render their might in the noble cause of their country's honor. The boys, as soon as they had taken a final farewell of had left many a dear one behind, soon congregated in squads about the steamer, some lying down on the deck to rest their weary limbs after the tedious tramp that they had underwent in marching down Broadway. It was after eleven o'clock when the Red Jacket reached the wharf at Elizabethport, and as soon as the troops had been comfortably seated in cars, the train started for Baltimore at precisely twelve o'clock. On their arrival at Elizabethtown a large crowd had gathered at the depot, among them quite a number of ladies, to cheer them on their journey. Cheer after choor reat the air as the gallant Seventh left the depot, and the ladies, as the cars moved off, struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," which was duly acknowledged by the Seventh, and several cheers for the fair sex of Elizabeth.

The trip to Harrisburg was exceedingly tedious, which place they did not reach until near noon on Tuesday. The men, however, bore up with the inconvenience, and showed themselves soldiers in every respect.

respect.
At Easton, Reading and other places along the route,
the Seventh was loudly cheered by the citizens, and the
ladies on several occasions showered them with flowers

the seventh was loudly cheered by the citizens, and the ladies on several occasions showered them with flowers and bouquets.

It was just half-past five o'clock when the train renched Baitimore, the latter part of the journey having been run in remarkable good time, and right glad were the boys to once more have the chance to stretch themselves. Quite a number has gathered about the depot, and as soon as it was announced that the Seventh had arrived the people seemed to be almost frantic with joy. The Stars and Stripes were soon run up on many of the leading buildings in the vicinity of the dep t.

The regimental line having been formed Colonel Leferts wheeled them into line, and, amid the stirring music of the band, passed through the city to the Washington depot, not the slightest attempt being made or munifested to interfere or molest them. In fact, we doubt if any regiment that has passed through Baltimore since the commencement of the war were so cordially welcomed as the Seventh along the route. The ladies turned out, waving their handkerchiefs and waving the Stars and Stripes from their windows, while at various corners were congregated crowds of men, who, as the regiment passed, gave them three hearty cheers.

On reaching the Washington depot Colonel Lefferts received orders to romain with his regiment, till further orders, at Baltimore, and accordingly they were marched to the Union Barracks, where they will be quartered for the night. All are in excellent spirits, and nothing thus far has occurred of a serious nature. The officers of the regiment are quartered at the Eutaw House.

LATEST FROM GEN. BANK'S ARMY.

Suppression of the Norfolk Day Book. Fort Monnos, May 27, 1862.
The Norfolk Day Book, which was allowed to con tinue its issue by General Viele after the occupation of Norfolk on condition that ft should be respectful in its tone, was to-day suppressed, in consequence of a commu-nication in yesterday's paper, signod "Enquirer," which, in severe language, assails those Union citizens who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

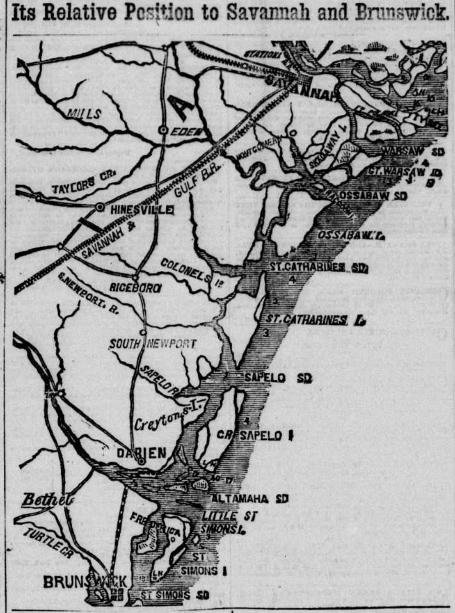
the paper was discussed, and a committee having waited upon General Viele and stated their request that the paper should be stopped, he acquiesced and the order was issued this morning.

After a hard rain, lasting all night, the weather is now

pleasant but very warm.
The steamer George Peabody sailed to-day for New

BOMBARDMENT OF DARIEN, GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1862.



LATEST FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Proximity of His Forces to the Rebels.

Splendid Condition of the Union Army.

The Sickness and Demoralization Among the Rebel Troops,

HEFORE CORINTH, May 27, 1862. General Halleck has issued an order prohibiting skir-mishing. The pickets on each side are now friendly, and within conversational distance, which they improve.

Last night five rebels, including one sergeant, came

the rebel works. In some places our heavy guns are in battering distance, but dense woodlands intervening prevent either party from opening fire.

at Corinth or vicinity up to half-past eleven o'clock P. M. yesterday.

Governor Shorter, of Alabama, calls out all the male population not subjected to the conscription law for a

says that an officer who left Corinth on Monday reports that the army moved up to within three-fourths of a mile of the enemy's fortifications on Sunday night, and are intrenching. Gen. Halleck says his position will no warrant his risking anything; hence his moving by regular approaches, and fortifying as he goes. It is expected that our forces would open on the enemy by Gen, Lovell, it was reported, arrived at Corinth on Sun-

day night with 7,000 raw recruits.

Deserters say that the army has more confidence Generals Bragg and Price that in Beuregard. The rebe-army is on half rations. They got fresh beef twice a week, and spoiled corn beet the balance of the time. No pork is given out at all.

rapidly, while ours is improving. Their officers have sent all their baggage and personal effects to Grand

Hon, Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War, has Corinth, having left there last Friday. Our army is in excellent condition, occupying a strong position, and ready for the great struggle. A battle may be expected

dent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will soon enter upon the management of that company, the President, Edgar Thompson, being about to depart for Euro WASAINGTON, May 28, 1882

ates that no engagement had taken place

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

City. [From the Petersburg Express, May 22.]

AUGUSTA, May 21, 1862.
The Charleston papers of this morning state that fou federal vessels shelled Coles, Goat and Kiawah Islands yesterday morning. The Contederates retired after

burning their quarters, &c. Coles Island is twelve or

SOFTH TENNESSEE AND NORTH ALABAMA.

Everything Quiet in General Mitchel's Department-Capture of Rebel Caval-ry-The Union Feeling of the South Making Unmistakable Manifesta-tions-Futile Attempts to Prevent Unfon Demonstrations &c., &c., &c.

NASHVILE, May 27, 1862. Generals Mitchel and Negley arrived here to-night They report everything quiet at Huntsville, Als. The Union feeling is increasing. Jore. Clemens and Judge McLean and family are among the prominent Unionists.

General Mitobel speaks of his position in Alabama as permanent. He was screnaded here to-night, Captain Stevens addressing the General on behalf of the officers

at this place.

Saptain Uvinger, of the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry, captared a party of rebel cavalry at McMinnville yesterday, including Captain Steele, of Stearns' battalion. The prisoners are now here. Stearns, as a lighter, is reported as superior to Morgan.

At Sparta a guerilla chief and his band came in to enforce the rebel conscript law, when the Union men attacked them and drove them off, killing five of the guerillas.

guerillas.

A farge religious Union meeting was held at Lavergne, Rutherford country, Tenn., on Sanday evening last. The Rev. Talbot Fauning delivered a sermen on the occasion. The rebels have cavalry stationed in the vicinity of Mustabee Springs, to prevent Union meetings and all Union demonstrations.

LATEST FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY. Details of the Battle of Hanover Court House-Complete Rout of the Re-

General McClellan telegraphs to the Secretary of War that the battle of Hanover Court House resulted in a

It is stated that we have taken 500 prisoners, and more

is 379 in killed, wounded and missing, of which fifty three were killed.

Carolinia and Georgia. The prisoners from the former State express themselves very tired of the war. They also say that their defeat will have a very demoralizing

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DARIEN.

Yankee steamers opened fire with shot and shell on Darien on Friday. No damage was done.

It is usual with the rebel journalists to assert that "no damage was done" by our forces in almost all our attacks counts arrive we generally find the contrary to be the

county, Georgia, and is situated on the left bank of the due north from Brunswick. The situation of the place merly an extensive trade in produce, a portion of which of the Central Railroad. Large quantities of pine lumber have been received here by the river, and the shipping of the port on the 30th of June, 1852, was three hundred and six tons registered and eight hundred and fifty-nine tons enrolled and licensed. The foreign ar rivals for that year were only three, with an aggregate of aggregate of 1,359 tons. The town contains five churches, one academy and twelve stores, and had, recently, a population of about five hundred and fifty persons. The county is situated in the southeastern part of the Stote dred and forty square miles, or over four hundred thou sand acres. It is bounded on the southwest by the At-tamaha river, and is drained by the Sapelo river and Doctor's creek. The surface is nearly level and partly is very fertile. The county was organized in 1798, and of Georgia. The last returns gave the population of the

county at about six thousand, of whom over three

Arrest of Judge Carmichael for Treason The Judge Does Not Recognize the Authority of the United States-His Arrest and Conveyance to Fort McHenry, Валлионя, Мау 28, 1862.

Last Saturday Deputy Provost Marshal James L. McPhail, by orders of General Dix, commanding this de-partment, proceeded to Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, to arrest Judge Richard Carmichael, Judge of the county and James Powell, Prosecuting Attorney, upon a charge

Marshal McPhail, with several officers, arrived at Easton on Saturday evening and took ledgings at the Easton Hotel. Early on Sanday morning the purpose of their visit was rumored, and a fellow named McNabb was actively engaged in exciting the people. Some persons called on the Marshal and stated that an attempt to arrest the Judge would be resisted by at least one hun-

On Monday the excitement was intense, and threats of riblence were repeated. Still the officers were patient and quiet, but determined to make the arrest or die in the attempt. The Marshal telegraphed the state of affairs to General Dix, who sent one hundred and twenty-ave of the Second Dehware regiment. They reached Nye landing yesterday noon. The Marshal met them and ordered them to be in the town in one hour.

In the meantime the Marshal and his officers went to

told him he must consider himself under arrest and a prisoner. The Judge demanded the authority for such a proceeding, and was answered the authority of the United States. He replied that he did not regard that Here a call was made for the Sheriff; but the crier was

Here a call was made for the Sheriff; but the crier was soon stopped, and one of the officers ascended the steps to arrest the Judge. The Judge resisted, and kicked the officer, who drew his aword and struck the Judge upon the head with it, inflicting a slight wound. Other officers arrested Mr. Powell and two citizens—Mr. McNabb and Elixer Pascault.

The proceedings were prompt and decisive, and all was done in a few moments, the greafest excitement existing in the court room.

The military soon made their appearance outside, and after a short delay the whole party, including his Honor, were marched to the steamer, brought to the city and longed in Fort McHenry.

LATEST NEWS FROM REBELDOM.

Gen. Butler Feeding the Poor in New Orleans.

Lame Excuses of the Rebel Papers for the Pending Famine in that City.

MORE COTTON BURNING IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. Twiggs' House Used as a Barracks for Union Troops.

WHY THE MERRIMAC WAS BLOWN UP.

Official Report of the Rebel Commodore Tatnall.

Inte Southern dates have been received. From New Orleans we have advices to the 14th; from Natchez to

the 15, and Vicksburg to the 16th.

the 15, and Vicksburg to the 16th.

Affairs in New Orleans.

GENERAL BUTLER TRYING TO AVERT A PAMINE.

[From the New Orleans Bee, May 13.]

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 25.

Headquarters Department of the Golf, New Orleans, May 9, 1862.

The deplorable state of destitution and hunger of the mechatics and working classes in this city has been brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General.

He has yielded to every suggestion made by the city government, and ordered every method of furnishing food to the people of New Orleans that that government desired. No relief by those officials has yet been shorded. This hunger does not pinch the wealthy and influential, the leaders of the rebellion, who have gotten up this war, and are now endeavoring to prosecute it, without regard to the starving poor, the working man, his wife and child. Unmindful of their suffering fellow citizens at home, they have caused or suffered provisions to be carried out of the city for the Confederate service since the occupation by the United States forces.

Lafayette square, their home of affinence, was made the depot of stores and munitions of war for the rebel armics, and not of provisions for their poor neighbors. Striking hands with the vile, the gambler, the idler and the ruffian, they have destroyed the sugar and cotton which might have been exchanged for food for the industrious and good, and regreated the price of that which is left, by discrediting the very currency they had furnished while they sloped with the specie; as well as that stolen from the United States, as the banks, the property of the good people of New Orleans, thus leaving them to ruin and starvation.

Figitives from justice many of them, and others, their associates, shying because too peerlie and insignificant

um and starvation.
Fugitives from justice many of them, and others, their associates, staying because too poerile and insignificant to be objects of punishment by the element government.

a chronic mob.

They will not feed those whom they are starving.

Mostly without property themselves, they have plundered, stolen and destroyed the means of those who had property, leaving children penniless and old age hopeless.

property, leaving children penniless and old age hopeless.

Men of Louisiana, workingmen, property holders, merchants and eitzens of the United States, of whatever nation you may have had birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and by inaction suffer yourselves to be made the seris of these leaders.

The United States have sent land and naval forces here to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We flux, substantially, only fogitive masses, runaway projectly owners, a whiskey drinking mob, and starving citizens with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, to punish the second, root out the third, f ed and protect the last.

Ready only for what we had not prepared ourselves, to foed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible within the power of the Commanding General it shall be dene.

He has captured a quantity of boef and sugar intended for the rebuls in the field. A thousand barrels of those stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the rebels had plundered it; even although some of the food will go to supply the craving wants of the wives and children of those now herding at Camp Moore and elsewhers, in arms against the United States.

Captain John Clark, Acting Chief Commissary of Sub-

Major General BUTLER.
GEO. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant Gen., Chief of Staff.
WHAT THE PAPERS SAY REGARDING THE PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TO THE POOR.
[From the New Orleans Bee, May 13.]

Gen. C. Strook, Assistant Adjutant Gen., Chief of Staff.
WHAT THE PAPERS SAY REGARDING THE PROPOSED
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TO THE PROPOSED
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TO THE PROPOSED
THE SHUTATION.

General Butler publishes in the Sunday papers a
lengthy notice, the main object of which is to announce
his intention to distribute among the poor and destitute
of our city a quantity of beef and sugar captured by the
United States forces. The work will be commenced today at the Custom House, from nine o'clock A. M. to ene
o'clock P. M., 'where all applications for aid, who are
provided with proper credentials, will be entitled to a
share of the provisions. In the official notice it is intimated that the poor of New Orleans have been wholly
neglected by the 'rebeis.' We have only to call Gen.
Butler's attention to the fact that since the month of
August there has been in regular operation in this city
a "free market," supplied exclusively from voluntary
contributions, and which is still in existence. Twice a
week between 1,700 and 1,900 persons have had their
baskets filled with meat, vegetables and other articles
of food. It is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000
individuals are thus nurtured through the liberality of
the city and country.

In addition to this, the Bee might have called attention to other facts; that in the absence of a large adult
population, ample arrangements had been made by the
City Council to support the families of all such who were
destitute; that for this purpose millions of dollars have
been subsectibed by our people during the last twelve
months; that twenty-four hundred orphan children are
now supported in the orphan asylums of this city; that
the indigent sick are all admissible to the Charity Hospital, the most extensive institution of the kind in the
United States, and, finally, that there is not a community in the world where a more liberal; generous and
charitable feeling pervades all classes than that of New
Orleans. The present suffering miles of the city, the
twenty and the

[From the New Orleans Belta, May 13.]
The flag of the Consulate of the Netherlands is not flying to-day.

MAKING THE UNION FORCES COMPORTABLE.
[From the New Orleans Belta, May 13.]
We learn that the residences of General Twiggs and Colouel Adams, in Feytanis street, have both been taken for occupancy by the federal forces.

TRAITORS ARRESTED.
[From the New Orleans Belta, May 13.]
We learn that W. B. Munford, who is charged with being conspicuous as the leader of the party that, before the arrival of General Butler, tore down the federal flag which was hoisted-on the Mint by the forces under Captain Farragut, was yesterday arrested by the United States authorities.

tain Farragut, was yesterday arrested by the United States authorities.

We understand that the authorities of the United States on Sunday arrested Mr. Eanard, who was formerly a clerk of Mr. A. J. Guirot, an officer of the Mnt, together with the books of Mr. G., and on yesterday they arrested Mr. Bernard Avogne, one of Mr. Guffot's securities on his bond to the United States.

GENERAL BUILER AND THE BANKS.

[From the New Orleans Bolta, May 13.]

The presidents of the banks were requested to meet General Butler yesterday, and we learn he invited them to return the specie which they had sent out of the city to their vaults, assuring them he would not seize nor interfere with it. We did not ascertain the determina-

tion of the presidents, but suppose the specie to be beyond

their reach.

NEW MILITARY COMMANDANT APPOINTED.

[From the New Orleans Beita, May 13.]

Acting Brigadier General George T. Shepley, Colonel of the Twelfith regiment of Maine volunteers, has been appointed by General Butler military commandant of New Orleans. We are indebted to the Picayane for the information that General Butler military examination for the information that General Butler will make his headquarters on the sea coast. Colonel Shepley is a son of Judge Shepley, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Maine, and once a Senator from that State. The Colonel has been a prominent national democratic politician in times past, and was the special friend, adviser and host of Jefferson Davis when he made a visit to New England sime few years are.

past, and was the special friend, adviser and host of Jofferson Davis when he made a visit to New England some few years are.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 13.]

A change has taken thee in the military government of our city. General Burler, in a special notice, marked No. 24 of general orders, announces the appointment of Acting Brigadier General George T. Shepiey, Colonel Twelfth regiment Maine Volunteers, as military commandant of New Orleans. It is rumored that General Entire contemplates establishing his headquarters at some point across the lake. A residence at any of the watering places would be far thore agreeable than exposure to the heat, dust and uncleanitiess of New Orleans during the peritous months of summer.

The New Orleans Dide announces the death of Captain T. B. Huger, Confederate States Navy. He was commander of the steamer McRae, and was wounded in the battle at Fert Jackson.

manner of the steamer actual, and was woulded in the battle at Fert Jackson.

COTTON BURNING.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 13.]

The estion in Concordia parish has been entirely destroyed. In Tensas parish the burning is going on.

CONDITION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

[From the New Orleans Bee, May 13.]

The Missispipi is extraordiantly high andihas broken through the levee in various places, both above and below. We have not hear whether the crevase in the parish of blevrille has been closed. That at Story a plantation, in Planemine, is stopped; but another has taken place on the right bank of the river, in the same parish. We anticipate, however, a speedy fall in the pretensions of the "Father o. Waters."

The Destruction of the Merrimac.

WHY IT WAS EFFECTED—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE REBEL COMMODORE TATNALL—SIGNS OF TREACHERY AMONG THE REBEL PLOTS.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Commodore Tatnal to Secretary Makiery:—

RETHONO, May 14, 1862.

SR—In detailing to you the dromastances which caused the destruction of the Confederate States steamer Virginia, and her movements a few days previous to that event, I begin with your telegraphic despatches to me of the 4th and 5th insts., directing me to take such a position in the James river as wound entirely provens the enemy's ascending it.

General Huger, commanding at Norfolk, on learning that I had received this order, called on me and declared that its execution would oblige him to abandon immediately his forts on Craney Island and Sawall's Point, and their guns, to the enemy. I informed him that, as the order was imperative, I must execute it, but suggested that he should telegraph you and state the consequences. He did so, and on the 5th inst, you telegraphed me to endeavor to afford protection to Norfolk as well as the James river, which replaced me in my original position. I then arranged with the General that he should notify me when his preparations for the evacuation of Norfolk were sufficiently advanced to enable him to act independently.

On the 7th inst. Commodore Hollins reached Norfolk with orders from you to consult with me and such officers as I might select in regard to the best disposition to be made of the Virginia under the present aspect of things.

We had arranged the conference for the next day, the

Men of Louisiana, workingmen, property holders, merchants and eitzens of the United States, of whatever nation you may have had birth, how long will you uphold these flagrant wrongs, and by inaction suffer yourseives to be made the series of these leaders.

The United States have sent land and naval forces here to fight and subdue rebellious armies in array against her authority. We find, substantially, only fugitive masses, runaway projecty owners, a whiskey drinking mob, and starving citizens with their wives and children. It is our duty to call back the first, to punish the second, root out the third, fied and protect the last.

Ready only for what we had not prepared ourselves, to feed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible within the power of the Commanding General it shall be dene.

He has captured a quantity of beef and sugar intended for the rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of those stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the rebels had plundered it; even although some of the food will go to supply the craving wants of the wives and children of those now herding at Camp Moore and elsewhere, in arms against the United States.

Captain John Clark, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence, will be charged with the execution of this order, and will give public notice of the place and manner of distribution, which will be arranged as far as possible so that the unworthy and dissolute will not share its benefits. By command of

Major General EUTLER.

Geo. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant Gen., Chief of Staff.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY REMANDING THE PROPOSED

It was now seven o'clock in the evening, and this unexpected confirmation rendered prompt measures necessary for the safety of the Virginia.

The pilots had assured me that they could take the ship, with a draught of eighteen feet, to within forty miles of Richmond.

ship, with a draught of eighteen feet, to within forry miles of Richmond.

This the chief pilot, Mr. Parrish, and his chief assistant, Mr. Wright, had assorted again and again; and on the afternoon of the 7th, in my cabin, in the presence of Commodore Hellins and Cantain Sterrett, in reply to a question of mine, they both emphatically declared their ability to do so.

Confiding in these assurances, and, after consulting with the First and Flag Lieutenants, and learning that officers generally thought it the most judicious course. I determined to lighten the ship at once, and run up the river for the protection of Richmond.

All hands having been called on deck I stated to them the condition of things, and my hope that by getting up the river before the enemy could be made aware of our designs, we might capture his vossels which had ascended it, and render efficient aid in the defence of Richmond; but that to effect this would require all their energy in lightening the ship. They replied with three cheers, and went to work at once. The pilots were on deck and heard this address to the crew.

Being quite unwell I had retired to bed. Between one and two o'clock in the morning the First Lieutenant reperted to me that after the crew had worked for five or six hours and lifted the ship so as to render her unfit for action, the pilots had declared their inability to carry eighteen feet above the Jamestown Flats, up to which point the shore, on each side, was occupied by the enemy.

On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. Parrish, an

eighteen feet above the Jamestown Flats, up to which point the shore, on each side, was occupied by the enemy.

On demanding from the chief pilot, Mr. Parrish, an explanation of this palpable deception, he replied that eighteen feet could be carried after the prevalence of easterly winds, and that the wind for the last two days had been westerly.

I had no time to lose. The ship was not in a condition for battle, even with an enemy of equal force, and their force was overwhelming. I therefore determined, with the concurrence of the First and Fing Lieuteannts, to save the crew for future service by landing them at Craney Island, the only road for retreat open to us, and to destroy the ship to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. I may add that, although not formally consulted, the course was approved by every commissioned officer in the ship. There was no dissenting opinion. The ship was accordingly put on shore as near the mainland, in the vicinity of traney Island, as possible, and the crew landed. She was then fired, and after burning increely fore and aft for upwards of an hour blew up a little before five on the morning of the lith.

We marched for Suffolk, twenty-two miles, and reached it in the evening, and from thence came by railroad to this city.

It will be asked what motives the pilots could have had to deceive me. The only imaginable one is that they wished to avoid going into battle.

Had the ship not been lifted, so as to render her unft for action, a desperate content must have ensued with a force againt us too great to juntify such hope of success, and, as battle is not their occupation, they adopted this force againt us too great to juntify such hope of success, and, as battle is not their occupation, they adopted the motive, for I had seen so reason so distrust their good faith to the confederacy.

My acknowledgments are due to the First Lieutenant, Ap. Catesby Jones, for his uniting exercions, and for the aid the rendered me in all things. The details, firing for the ship and land

federacy
I presume that a Court of Inquiry will be ordered to
examine into all the circumstances I have narrated, and
I carnestly solicis it. Public opinion will never be put
right without it. I am, sir, with great respect, your
obedient servant,
Fing Officer Commanding.
Hen. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

The Arming of Negroes Recommended in Georgia.

[From the Atlants (Ga) Confederacy, May 19.]

We must "fight the devil with fire," by arming our negroes to fight the Fankers. There is no doubt that in Georgia alone we could pick up ten thousand regroes, that would rejoice in meeting fitteen thousand Yankees in deadly conflict. We would be willing affaces to risk the fasts of the South in such an encounter in an open field.

field.

[The editor of the Gonfederacy is a Tennessean—one Dr. J. B. Hambleton—famous for his intense secession, and well known as the author of "the black list," mablished in that paper in 1800, for the purpose of deliving black mail from the merchants of this city. No fultion comment is needed.]